

Government To Spend \$10,000,000 On Good Roads In National Forests

One of the provisions of the Federal Aid road bill, signed by the President on July 11, appropriates \$10,000,000, to be spent by the Secretary of Agriculture, in ten yearly installments of \$1,000,000 each, for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within, or partly within, the National Forests.

The bill provides that, upon the request of the proper officers of the States or counties, the money shall be used for building roads and trails which are necessary for the use and development of resources upon which communities within or near the National forests are dependent. The work is to be done in cooperation with the various States and counties. Not more than 10 per cent of the value of the timber and forage resources of the national forests within the respective county or counties in which the roads or trails will be constructed may be spent. Provision is made for the return of the money to the Treasury by applying 10 per cent of the annual receipts of the national forests in the state or county until the amount advanced is covered.

This bill makes possible the construction of many roads which are urgently needed. Since 1912 ten per cent of the receipts of the national forests have been used in road and trail building, but the funds have been inadequate to meet the needs. Many isolated communities within the national forests are entirely dependent upon the government roads and trails. In some instances these settlements are almost entirely without means of communication. According to forest service officials the money now made available will permit the construction of many roads necessary to open up inaccessible territory and will greatly facilitate the development of large areas.

The Ogden office of the service is now engaged in formulating the necessary plans for the apportionment of the funds now available among the different states and counties of the intermountain district, completing the preliminary work, such as maps, plans, surveys and estimates of the more urgent projects, and perfecting an organization to handle the greatly increased work which this new road activity will involve. A strong effort is being made to perfect arrangements so that actual construction work on some of the most important and urgent projects may be initiated during the present season.

\$75,000,000 For Other Roads

In addition to the road work provided for within and adjacent to the national forests, the bill appropriates

for the construction of post roads in cooperation with the states \$5,000,000 the first year, \$10,000,000 the second, \$15,000,000 the third, \$20,000,000 the fourth and \$25,000,000 the fifth year or a total of \$75,000,000. In using this appropriation, the Federal government and the states or counties will contribute equally to the cost of each project. In other words the state or county must make available for expenditure upon any given project an amount equal to that requested from the Federal government before such an appropriation will be made.

HOW APPENDICITIS CAN BE PREVENTED

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MAY TRAIN 1200 MEN AT UTAH FORT

Salt Lake City, July 28.—War department officials are making preparations for an attendance of 1200 men at the Citizens Military Training Camp to be held at Fort Douglas, Utah, August 21 to September 16. The enrollment now is more than 580 and officials in charge believe there will be little trouble in extending it to the 1200 mark, as nearly a month's time yet remains in which applications may be made.

When 580 had been enrolled, the success of the camp was assured and General Bell and Captain John B. Murphy of Western Headquarters, War Department, started the department machinery in motion with a view of making the Fort Douglas camp one of the best ever held in the United States.

General Bell decided to send three companies of Coast Artillery of Calexico, Cal., on the border to Fort Douglas, and their arrival is expected within a week or ten days. The troops will work with the citizen soldiers and will serve as models in manual of arms, marching and general field tactics.

Cities in the intermountain region outside of Salt Lake with the exception of some of the larger cities such as Denver and Butte, are responding daily to the call for recruits.

Attendants at camp will be furnished transportation, clothes, food and shelter. A deposit of \$15 only is required upon entrance to the camp, \$5 of which is returned in case there is no damage to government property. Ten dollars goes toward extra rations and for the payment of kitchen help.

Enrollment blanks and information may be obtained by addressing S. Abbott Maginnis, managing director, Felt Building, Salt Lake City.

PETROLEUM FROM THE GULF FIELD

The quantity of petroleum marketed from the salt dome, pools of southern Texas and southern Louisiana, which constitute the Gulf field amounted to 20,577,103 barrels in 1915, a quantity greater by 7,459,375 barrels or 57 per cent, than the output from these sources in 1914. Statistics prepared under the supervision of J. D. Northrop of the United States Geological Survey show the distribution of this output to have been as follows:

The average price received for this petroleum at the wells was 48 cents a barrel, and the total market value was \$9,802,901, a decrease of 19 cents in unit price, but owing to the larger quantity marketed an increase of \$958,797, or 11 per cent in total value compared with 1914.

The petroleum yield of the Texas division in 1915 records a gain of nearly 65 per cent over 1914 and that of the Louisiana division a gain of 24 per cent.

The notable increase in output in

FOUR WEEKS' VACATION For \$10

ENROLL For the Fort Douglas Training Camp, Aug. 21 to Sept. 16

The government pays transportation to and from the camp and furnishes clothes, shelter, food and training. The men who attended last year's camps had the best times of their lives. Last year, however, it was much more expensive. This year Congress has appropriated the money to pay all but \$10 per man.

There will be no instruction or compulsory military work from noon Saturday until Monday morning and presence in camp will not be required. This will afford attendants an opportunity of visiting Salt Lake City, nearby canyon resorts, the great Inland sea and other points of interest.

Cut out the enrollment blank below and mail it at once.

California has already enrolled more than 1200 men for the camp at Monterey. What are the intermountain cities going to do?

For further information address: Officer in Charge, Fort Douglas Training Camp Enrollment, care Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS BLANK

ENROLLMENT BLANK

OFFICER IN CHARGE, Fort Douglas Training Camp Enrollment, Care Commercial Club, Salt Lake City

1916

Sir:—Enroll my name for the Fort Douglas Training camp, August 21 to September 16, 1916, inclusive. I will attend for the full period of twenty-seven days, unless unforeseen circumstances prevent my doing so, and I agree to obey the regulations established for the government of the camp. Upon my arriving in camp I will deposit \$15, \$10 of which is to be used as my contribution to camp expenses and \$5 of which is to be returned to me at the end of the camp, upon my returning all property loaned me by the government.

Signature.....

Address

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☐ French
☐ German
☐ Italian

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City..... State.....

the Texas division is due wholly to the rejuvenation of the Humble pool, in Harris County which resulted from an active development of the deep sand discovered in 1914. Gusher wells, particularly on the Stevenson and Landslide leases, producing from the deep pay at depths of 2,500 to 3,300 feet increased the output of Humble from an average of 26,000 barrels a day in August to 67,600 barrels a day in November and inspired additional drilling which resulted in the southward extension of the pool for fully half a mile. The total runs of oil from this pool in 1915 amounted to 11,061,802 barrels a quantity more than four times as great as the output in 1914 but 1,900,000 barrels less than the record output of the pool in 1905.

In the remaining pools in the Texas division, Sourlake, Saratoga, Barton, Dayton, Goose Creek, Spindletop and Markham operations were largely of a routine character and without exception the production recorded a normal decline.

Credit for the increased output of the Louisiana division in 1915 belongs to the Edgerly pool, in Calcasieu Parish, which has steadily increased its yield since its discovery in June, 1913. Vinton, which declined in production in 1915 and yielded first place to Edgerly, added slightly to its productive area as the result of successful tests completed in July south of previous producing wells. Jennings, Welsh and Anse la Butte, were featureless.

In all 802 wells were drilled in the coastal pools in 1915—761 in Texas and 101 in Louisiana. In the Texas division oil wells numbered 418, gas wells 6, and dry holes 337; in the Louisiana division oil wells 73, gas wells 2, and dry holes 26. The new oil wells in coastal Texas averaged 803 barrels each the first day of productive life and those in coastal Louisiana 619 barrels each; the output of all oil wells, new and old, in

the Gulf field averaged 25 barrels a day each.

SHOULD A BOY OBJECT TO BEING A SERVANT?

In the Woman's Home Companion, a successful business man quotes part of a letter which he received concerning a boy who wanted to become a chauffeur in the summer months to earn money for an education. The letter asks: Wouldn't he be treated like a servant? to which the writer gives the following comment:

"Yes, he probably would, but what of it? There is nothing degrading about service. If your son wishes to earn his living in this way during his vacation, it seems to indicate that he has a lot of common sense and he made of the right kind of stuff. He does not have to cease being a gentleman just because he eats at the same table with the servants. They may have higher ambitions themselves, you know."

"A young man I know took a chauffeur's position a year ago this spring, and before the summer was over he had established an automobile agency of his own, and is now doing a good business. It came about in this way: His employer decided to buy a new car, and asked the young chauffeur to investigate several different makes. This he had done so intelligently that his employer thought he was fitted for something better than a chauffeur's job and helped to set him up in business for himself."

"Let your boy follow his bent. Is my advice. The experience can't hurt him and he certainly shows the right spirit in wishing to be independent."

NEW HIGH LEVEL FOR PYRITE

The domestic production of pyrite in 1915 reached a new high level, due chiefly to the unprecedented demand for the mineral in making sulphuric acid. The production was 394,124

long tons valued at \$1,674,933, an increase of 57,462 tons in quantity and of \$391,587 in value compared with 1914, according to W. C. Phalen of the United States Geological Survey.

The consumption of ore—that is, the combined domestic production, (394,124 tons) and imports (964,634 tons)—was 1,358,758 tons, a decrease of 4,521 tons compared with 1914. This decrease is due to a falling off in imports. The general resumption of activity at acid plants especially created a great demand for both foreign and domestic pyrite and the imports, particularly of European pyrite, would have been larger if suitable vessels had been available for the carrying trade.

Domestic pyrite came from California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Virginia ranked first among the States in both production and value of pyrite; California was second and New York third. The pyrite produced in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and in Pennsylvania is obtained as a by-product in connection with coal mining. A large part of the pyrite produced is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but some is burned to sulphur dioxide for use in making sulphur paper pulp.

COAL IN OKLAHOMA IN 1915

The production of coal in Oklahoma in 1915 amounted to 3,693,580 short tons, valued at \$7,435,906, a decrease of 295,033 tons or 7 per cent in quantity and \$768,109 or 9 per cent in value, according to figures just published by the United States Geological Survey.

The markets for Oklahoma coal in the South were affected by the cotton congestion in the early part of the year and by the increasing use of fuel oil and natural gas. The rise in the price of crude oil later in the year encouraged the coal operators to

expect a widening of their markets and increased business.

All counties except Latimer had a decreased output in 1915. The number of men employed increased from 8,078 in 1914 to 8,457 in 1915 and the average number of days worked per man declined from 295 to 167.

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